

BREAST (FEMALE)

Table 1: Incidence and mortality summary, South Dakota 2003

	Total	White	American Indian
Incidence counts	537	512	23
S.D. incidence rate ¹	123.5	124.1	113.8
U.S. SEER incidence	121.1	125.7	113.8
S.D. death count ¹	121	119	2
S.D. death rate ¹	26.1	27.1	26.1
U.S. SEER death rate ²	25.2	25.4	25.2

Healthy People 2010 Objective: 22.3 deaths per 100,000 women

Notes: ■ Rate is not available

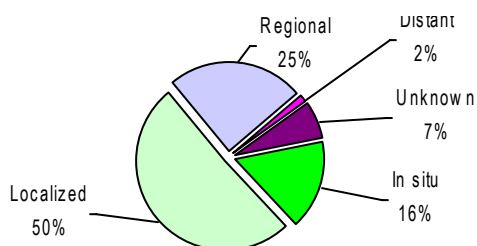
§ Rates less than 16 counts are suppressed because of instability of rates

Rates are per 100,000 women, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

Source: ¹South Dakota Department of Health

²SEER 13 registries 1990-2003

Figure 1: Breast (female) stage at diagnosis³, South Dakota 2003



³ SEER SUMMARY STAGE 2000

Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Descriptive Epidemiology

Incidence: Female breast cancer was the leading cancer diagnosis for women and the second most common malignancy diagnosed in South Dakota with 537 invasive cases accounting for 15% of all cancer cases. Of the 537 invasive cases, 512 women were white with an age-adjusted incidence rate of 136.1 and 23 were American Indian with a rate of 113.8 cases per 100,000 women. 17 women were diagnosed with breast cancer before age 40 and 19% or 108 women were diagnosed before age 50.

Stage at diagnosis: 65% of all cases were at *in situ* and localized stages, 52% for white women and 61% for American Indian.

Mortality: Breast cancer was the third most common cause of cancer deaths in South Dakota during 2003 with 121 deaths and 7% of cancer deaths. It was the second leading cause of cancer deaths for South Dakota women. White women accounted for 119 deaths and 2 were American Indian women. The five-year trends, 1999-2003, in death rates show increasing rates with a P.C. of 12.9 and an annual percent change (APC) of 0.7 for all races.

The mortality/incidence ratio was 0.23 for all women, .23 for whites and .09 for American Indian women.

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL₇₅) in 2003: 1341 years for whites and 21 years for American Indians.

Average Years of Life Lost (AYLL₇₅) in 2003: 19 years for whites and 11 years for American Indians

Risk and Associated Factors

Known risk factors account for only 30 to 50 percent of breast cancers. Early onset of menarche, late onset of menopause, never being pregnant, first full term pregnancy after age 30 and fewer children increase risk because of cumulative exposure of breast tissue to estrogen. Other risk factors include high fat diets, obesity, alcohol consumption, history of fibrocystic disease, having a mother or sister with breast cancer, a history of ovarian cancer or endometrial cancer, and specific tumor suppressor genes such as BRCA1 and BRCA2. White women in high socioeconomic groups have increased risks.

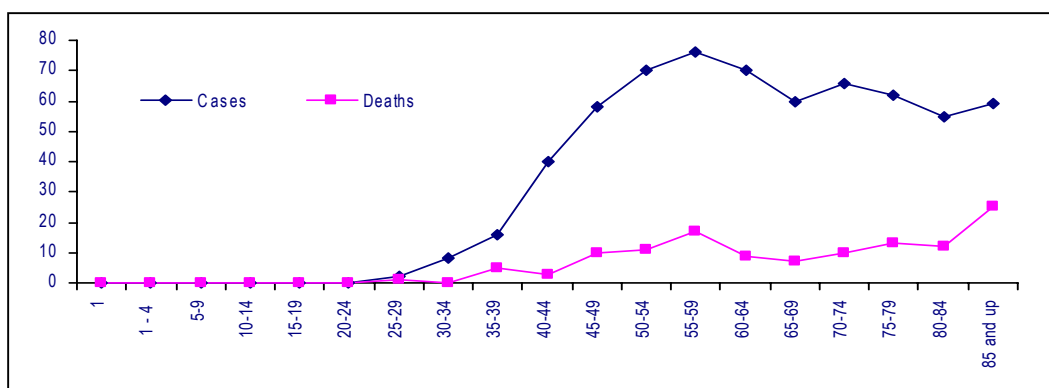
Early Detection and Prevention

Early detection and treatment remain the only effective methods for preventing breast cancer deaths. Periodic mammograms and clinical breast examination by a trained health care professional offer substantial benefit in detecting tumors early in their development, when they are extremely small in size and without symptoms. Early diagnosis allows for more treatment options and improves overall survival and quality of life.

NOTE : MALE BREAST CANCER

There were 3 male breast cancers diagnosed in 2003 and a total of 13 for the 3 year period, 2001-2003 in South Dakota. There were 2 deaths in 2003 and a total of 6 for the 5-year period, 1999-2003.

Figure 2: Breast (female) cancer cases and deaths, South Dakota 2003

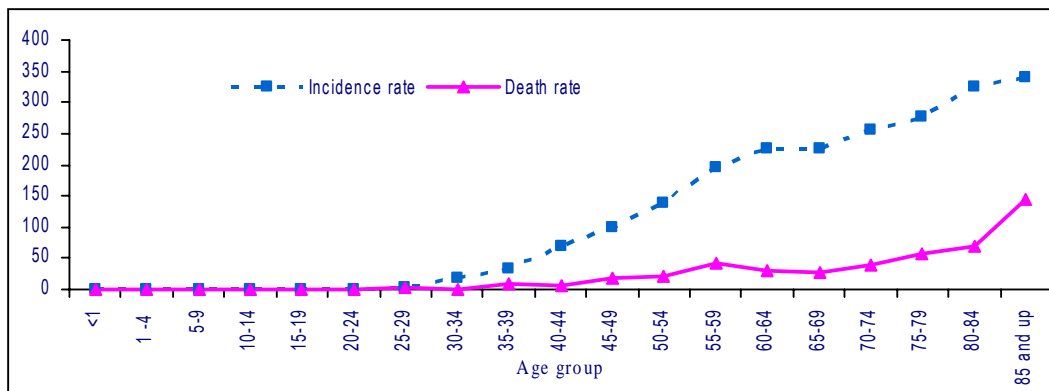


Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Median age at diagnosis: 57.4 years

Median age at death: 69 years

Figure 3: Breast (female) age-specific cancer incidence and death rates, South Dakota 2003



Note: Age-specific rates are per 100,000 women

Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Table 2 : Breast (female) age-adjusted incidence 2001-2003 and age-adjusted death rates 1999-2003, South Dakota and United States

		All races Total	White	American Indian/PI
<u>2001 -2003</u>	SD incidence	1,674	1,587	64
3 years of incidence ¹	S.D. incidence rate ¹	130.5	130.3	110.2
	U.S. SEER incidence rate ²	137.3	143.6	61.2
<u>1999-2003</u>	SD deaths ¹	556	542	13
5 years of deaths ¹	S.D. death rate ¹	24.0	24.4	§
	U.S. SEER death rate ³	26.0	28.4	14.3

Healthy People 2010 Objective 22.3 deaths per 100,000 females

Note: § Rates based on < 16 counts are suppressed because of instability of rates

Rates are per 100,000 females, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

Source: South Dakota Department of Health ² SEER Cancer Statistics 1973-2003